THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

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VOLUME XXXV. NUMBER 13. | CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1888. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN .....11-8 MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH MARCH.

THE Maharajah of Cuch Behar arrived at Windsor Castle on the evening of the 20th instant, on a visit to the Queen, and was included in the Royal dinner party.

THE new arrangements about the Railway Police will come into force almost at once, and in future the Railway will have its own Magistrate.

A PLOT is said to have been discovered in Constantinople against the Sultan, but no trustworthy particulars are given.

THE Maharaja Holkar has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India for the defence of the Empire.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the continuance, under the new mail contract, of the arrangements now existing for the payment of Government passages engaged in England and India respectively.

THE Government is said to be in communication with the authorities in England regarding the proposed concentration of 50,000 troops at Delhi next November. It is not yet known whether the forces of any native Chiefs will be present.

AN effort is being made by the Government to find employment for those of the establishment of the Director-General of Railways who will be thrown out of service by the amalgamation with the Secretariat. Some of the Local Governments and Railway authorities have been informed that the services of the men are available for employment.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation, at their meeting on Thursday last, sanctioned the construction of several new works out of the available balance of a lakh of rupees granted by them on the 1st instant. The works were sanctioned to be paid for out of the current revenue, an item of Rs. 51,475, for the cost of providing water-mains in certain streets of the city, being debited to loan account.

THE result of the law examination of the Punjab University, the Lahore paper remarks, offers a curious commentary upon the results of December, 1886 :—"Thirty-five candidates passed in 1886; but, as the examination was subsequently quashed, thirty-two of these have appeared again for examination, in addition to thirteen others who had not passed in 1886. Of the forty-five candidates who thus appeared, *eleven* only have now been declared to have passed. Of that number, nine are men who passed in 1886. The discrepancy in these figures not only suggests conclusions with regard to questions raised at the late University trial, but seems to call for a special inquiry. Even if the comparatively harmless explanations should be established, that the examination had been suddenly made more difficult, we doubt if candidates ought to be played fast and loose with in that manner. We doubt, also, whether that explanation *would* be established."

STRICTLY speaking, a Bombay paper notes, it is wrong to talk, as all the world are talking now, of the "Emperor Frederick the Third." The "king never dies," and the Crown Prince who was, is now King Frederick King of Prussia. But the title of Emperor is elective, and King Frederick will, like his father, have to be elected Emperor before he can be legally so styled. The election, of course, is only a ceremonial.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—"The report that Lord Dufferin has addressed a personal communication to the Llama of Thibet, might be taken as a text for several essays, philological, historical, and geographical. The llama is an animal found in South America. A lama, or more correctly blama, means in the limited sense the head of a Buddhist monastery, the term being also applied to all Buddhist monks. Etymologically, the word signifies merely a superior. Some people spell it llama as if it were a curious epicene halfway between Lha, a god and Lhamo, a goddess. Of course, Lord Dufferin has not written to a lama, of whom there are many, but to the superior grand lama at Lhassa, known as the Dalai, or 'ocean' Lama, otherwise called the 'Gem of Majesty.' It was to a previous incarnation of the Dalai Lama that Mr. Manning, Charles Lamb's friend, presented a pair of candlesticks, thirty new dollars, and some lavender water. The Grand Lama to whom Warren Hastings sent a mission was another member of the Buddhist hierarchy—namely the 'Gem of learning' at Teshu Lumbo."

TUESDAY, 20TH MARCH.

THE Government of India have ruled that Missionaries are not exempt from the Income tax.

THE Governor of Madras has adopted a novel mode of encouraging physical training among Native youths by inviting students from the various Madras Colleges to a tennis-party at Government House next Monday.

THE *Behar Herald* says:—"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has ordered the abolition of the Patna Division of the Western Circle with effect from the 1st April next. From that date all building works in the Gaya and Patna Districts will be transferred to the Eastern Sone Division. All the building works in the Shahabad District, now included in the Patna Division, will be transferred to the Buxar Division. The Grand Trunk Road, passing through the Gaya and Shahabad Districts, will be under the charge of the Executive Engineer of the Chota-Nagpore Division.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer surrenders to the India Council five and a half millions for Imperial taxation.

IN the House of Commons Sir John Gorst replying to a question said that Government had still under consideration the munificent offers made by the Nizam, and other Princes, and Rajahs of India.

REUTER telegraphs that the report that special negotiations were proceeding between England and the Porte regarding the evacuation of Egypt is unfounded.

THE latest news from Afghanistan, *via* Peshawar states that serious disturbances are expected beyond the frontier of Peshawar and Hazara, because considerable forces are being collected on the Abasin river by Feroze Shah of Mundi.

THE Madras Controller of Military Accounts has issued an order that, pending further instructions every candidate for a clerkship in the Military Accounts Department will, before his appointment, be required to sign a declaration of his liability to serve in any of its offices in the presidency, and, if required, to proceed on active service with the field officers of the Department.

IT is reported, says the *Chinese Times*, that the Imperial Chinese Government has re-considered its perverse action upon Tibet in the question of giving an amicable reception and safe conduct to the British Indian Mission, that was to have gone to Ladakh and Lhassa to make some provisional arrangements for regulating the entry of Buddhist pilgrims from India and the import-frontier-trade. 'No doubt the diplomatic action of Mr. Colman Macaulay, the special agent of the Indian Government, lacked tact, discretion, intelligence even and so far was unfortunate, as his ill-judged methods probably excited groundless suspicions in Pekin. If the negotiations had been left to the more skilled methods of Mr. O'Connor, the British mission probably would have received a welcome entry. There is reason to fear that the Pekin Government has gone too far, and its evasive dealing between Tibet and British India is endangering the Chinese suzerainty.'

A FRENCH chemist, M. de Chardonnet has, according to a French trade journal, succeeded in obtaining a material, having all the appearance of silk, from celluloid. The thread thus obtained is supple and transparent and in its natural state of grey colour ; but by adding colouring matter in any early stage of the process threads of any colour can be produced. Glass thread has been known for years, though, owing to its brittleness, it has never had any mercantile value ; but celluloid thread has not this drawback, being strong and supple, and though, for the present, the attempts to weave it have not been quite so successful as the inventor expected, there seems little doubt that "artificial silk" will play an important part in the industries of France.

SIR ASMAN JAH, the Nizam's Prime Minister, has published a memorandum, describing his administration of the State and its results from July, 1887, to February, 1888. The account shows that a good deal has been done. The claims of village officers and rusumdars have been adjusted by cash payments to the extent of twenty-six lakhs. Many State creditors of long standing have been satisfied, and old jagir disputes adjudicated. Great activity has prevailed in the department of Public Works. A model Municipality has been established in Chudderghat. A new educational code has been published, and a committee appointed for the improvement of the silver and copper coinage. In the settled districts, a cess of two pies has been devoted mainly to primary education, with a village police cess of four pies. Military expenditure has been reduced, and new rules promulgated regulating the internal economy of State workshops to protect local industries. A shawl manufactory has been established at Golconda, with Punjab experts in charge. A new Registration Department has been projected. In the Education Department forty-six elementary schools have been started, and the staff of existing schools substantially strengthened. The large number of officials under reduction, who have long been a heavy and useless drain on the State coffers, will now be utilised to supply the vacancies as they occur in the various departments. The salaries and grading of revenue officials have been also reconstituted. This review of work done has created a sensible appreciation of Sir Asman Jah's services, and strengthened his official position. 'The public confidence daily increases, and a loyal support is awarded to the patient and courteous supremacy of the present Minister.'

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MARCH.

THE bill introduced in Parliament to amend the law of libel provides that a fair and accurate report, published in a newspaper shall be absolutely privileged, and the provision runs as follows :—"A fair and accurate report published in any newspaper of the proceedings of a public meeting, or of any meeting of any public body, or any other matter of public interest, which is a fair subject of newspaper report, shall be privileged," though with certain qualifications. Another clause states that in any action for libel, if the defendant can show that plaintiff has become bankrupt, or has no visible means of paying the costs of the defendant should a verdict not be found for the plaintiff, the judge, unless just cause to the contrary be shown, shall make an order that the plaintiff shall give full security for defendant's costs, and that, until such security be given, all proceedings in the action shall be stayed.

FROM Quetta it is reported that near Dadur, there has been a skirmish between a zemindar and his followers on the one part and the Khan of Khelat's soldiers on the other. The result was ten men wounded. The combatants stuck to swords like men, and scorned fire arms. The *casus belli* was trespass on standing crops.

ACCORDING to Puna gossip, Colonel Cowper is likely to come to Calcutta as Controller of Accounts, Colonel Cautley, from Madras, succeeding him in the head-quarters of the Bombay command.

IT is reported that the electric light is about to be introduced into the island of Formosa. The construction of a small railway there is slowly progressing.

MR. PARNELL'S Land Bill provides that the judge, when satisfied of a tenant's inability to pay arrears of rent through no fault of his own, should proceed to reduce the arrears and costs, and extend the period within which evicted tenants can apply for a writ of restitution of possession to a period of nine months after service of the notice of eviction.

ON a full consideration of all the facts and circumstances connected with the administration of the Nuddea Rivers, that have been brought to notice from time to time. and of all that has been urged by the Board of Revenue, and after consulting the Revenue Department, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is of opinion that the present system of revenue administration under the direction of the Board of Revenue and Civil Officers, coupled as it is with the necessity for audit of accounts under rules obtaining in the Public Works Department, is a source of fric-

tion inseparable from a system of dual control, and opposed to the best interests of the management. His Honor is, therefore, of opinion that the management of these rivers should be placed under the control and management of the Public Works Department, subject to the orders of Government in the Irrigation Department of Public Works. All points of detail connected with the transfer of management will be settled departmentally.

THURSDAY, 22ND MARCH.

THE following will be read with interest :—"A particular stylographic pen and a pen for shading in different colours, are producing £40,000 per annum. Then every one knows those useful little pencils with a button of rubber at the top; an idea so simple that any child could have suggested it; nevertheless it has brought in to the fortunate owner more than £20, 000! The "Drive Well" —an idea of an American Colonel Green, whose troops during the war were in want of water,—is said to yield, in royalties paid mainly by farmers, £600, 000 a year. A large fortune has been reaped by a miner who invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth of coat or trouser pocket to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore or heavy tools. The inventor of the roller-skate made over £200, 000 by that ingenious idea. A needle-threader has made £2, 000 a year, a toy £10,000 a year, while "the gimlet pointed screw is believed to have produced more wealth than most silver mines, and the American who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him £4000, 000 in United States Bonds."

A RATHER sensational case is now being tried at Saugor. A short time ago, a petition was presented by some of the residents to the Chief Commissioner, complaining that Rao Lachhman Rao, Hon. Magistrate, was in the habit of systematically taking bribes. The Chief Commissioner, not being satisfied with the explanation furnished by the Magistrate, suspended him, and ordered him to clear his character by prosecuting the petitioners. A prosecution has, therefore, been started against Chidi Lal, a well-to-do resident of Saugor, who alleges he paid a bribe of Rs. 1,500 to the Magistrate some time ago, when he was brought before him on a criminal charge, and acquitted.

THE following extract from the "Newspaper Press Directory" for 1888 shows the present position of the newspaper press :—"There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,177 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London 424, provinces 1,273—1,727; Wales, 82; Scotland, 189; Ireland, 158; Isles, 21. Of these there are 136 daily papers published in England, 6 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, 1 in the British Isles. On reference to the first edition of this "Directory" for the year 1846 we find the following fact—namely, that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—namely, 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1888 there are now established and circulated 2,177 papers, of which no fewer than 180 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last forty-two years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable; the daily issues standing 180 against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,508, of which 399 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.

CALIFORNIANS are now experimenting to test the utility of the ocean wave-force. At an opening in some cliffs great fans are suspended, and their movement at the ebb and flow of the waves is so geared as to work immense pumps which are designed to fill large reservoirs on elevations, these being used to supply water-power to manufactories of various kinds.

THE English Army Estimates for 1888-89 show an expenditure of £16,700,300, being a decrease of £152,000 compared with last year. Mr. Stanhope's memorandum accompanying the Estimates states that the Government propose to expend three millions in the course of three years upon the defence of the great military posts of the Empire, and the principal mercantile seaports and coaling stations. Most of the guns required for the defence of the coaling stations are ready. The Admiralty are preparing a test scheme of mobilisation of the naval forces by preparing a strong fleet, which, in combination with the Channel Squadron, will join in summer manœuvres. Some people in England declare that the manœuvres are only a blind to conceal war preparations.

FRIDAY, 23RD MARCH.

THE river Indus has for some years past been showing a tendency to encroach in the direction of the N. W. Railway, some 25 miles below Sukkur; and, its right bank having now approached within a mile of the railway, preparations are being made in advance so as to have everything ready for a retreat, should it be deemed advisable to lay the rails further inland in the event of the river proving abnormally aggressive next flood season. Hitherto the rate of advance of the river westwards at the point threatened has been from half to three-quarters of a mile per annum.

IT is reported that, under instructions from the Government of India, Financial Department, the Director-General of the Post Offices of India has reduced the total Budget expenditure of the Postal Department for the year 1888-89 to the extent of rupees two lakhs and fifty thousand. That reduction includes, it is said, Rs. 12,000 on account of travelling charges to be incurred in the Simla exodus of the office establishment of the Director-General of the Post Offices.

THE final portion of the evidence taken before the Gold and Silver Commission has been published. It relates chiefly to the effect upon trade and industry and the general interests of the United Kingdom of changes in the relative value of gold and silver. The Commissioners are considering their final report, and hope to submit it shortly.

AN up-country paper says:—Sir Auckland Colvin has expressed his approval of General Azim-ud-din Khan's suggestion that the Rampur Durbar should be ruled not by himself, but a Council of three members. One or two relatives of the late Nawab caused a great deal of dissension, which the General with considerable trouble put down with an iron hand. This of course created enemies, who have been circulating very mischievous reports. Sir Auckland has approved of the General's adminstration and also of his selection of Mr. Wright as Engineer-in-Chief, and Mr. Philips as tutor to the young Nawab. The ruler of Rampur himself had a long interview with the Lieutenant-Governor at Bareilly and made quite a favourable impression. Both the uncles of the Chief, who have made themselves obnoxious to the State, have been silenced by the N. W. P. Government which, while refusing to listen to their grievances, have referred them to the Durbar.

A VALUABLE archæological find has been lately made in the Azamgarh district in the shape of a copper-plate grant recording, in later Gupta characters, the grant by King Harshavardhana of Sthanesvara of a village to several Brahmins for the spiritual welfare of his parents and elder brother. The historical value of this record is great as it gives in detail the genealogy of King Harshavardhana, a famous monarch who reigned from 618—642 A. D. over the greater part of Northern India, including Kashmir and Nepal, and whose Court was visited at Kanauj by the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Kiuen Kiang in A. D. 637. The plate has been purchased by the N. W. P. Government and deposited in the Provincial museum at Lucknow.

THERE is a strange custom among the Kukis on the Assam frontier, where an inviolable oath is taken on a gun and a tiger's tooth. Some time ago, in consequence of a suspicion of sorcery, three Kuki Chiefs attacked some Naga villages, killing 38 persons and taking 121 captives. After a delay of five months the Maharaja of Manipur sent a "General" and 2,000 troops against the rebels, who sued for mercy before the force came within sight. The Maharaja's big gun afforded a suitable object to swear by and was supplemented by a tiger's tooth. So an oath not to raid again was duly taken by the Kuki Chiefs, and its efficacy was ensured by a substantial fine of ten bisons, three gongs and one elephant tusk. The captives were also surrendered.

A COMET which promises to be a conspicuous object towards the end of the month has been visible for some time shortly before sunrise. The writer of "Science Jottings" in the *Madras Christian Magazine* says that it was discovered by Swerthal on the 18th of February, and is at present approaching the sun. The perihelion passage is calculated to take place on the 29th instant, after which the comet will probably form a well-marked object in the evening sky.

AN Austrian engineer has designed a truck to run before every railway train, being maintained always at a fixed (but adjustable) distance in front by the force of an electric current transmitted along the metals from a dynamo on the engine. The current is conducted through mercury contained in glass tubes on the pilot-truck. If, therefore, the truck comes into collision the tubes are broken and the contact consequently, destroyed. The interruption of the current instantly and automatically applies the brakes on the following train. It is said that the collision of such pilot trucks attached to the expresses running headlong against each other would arrest the progress of the latter before they could meet, and the drivers may rush past a number of danger-signals with impunity.

SATURDAY 24TH MARCH

FROM several parts of the Punjab reports reach Lahore of an earthquake which was severely felt at Lahore at about four o' clock on Wednesday morning.

THE French Press declares that the British Mediterranean Squadron recently visited the Gulf of Genoa merely to wound French susceptibilities at the instance of Signor Crispi.

THE *Moscow Gazette* asserts that Turkey will declare Prince Ferdinand an usurper, and will undertake military intervention in Bulgaria, either on receipt of a mandate from all the Powers or on Russia giving her *carte blanche* to re-establish a state of things completely in accordance with the Berlin treaty, especially in Eastern Roumelia.

THE German doctors are alarmed at the amount of brown phlegm which the Crown Prince is expectorating, and have summoned Dr. Kussmaul, a specialist in diseases of the lungs. He is of opinion that there is no affection of the lung. and considers the brown matter proceeds from the larynx. He holds that the general condition of the patient is very unsatisfactory. The German doctors declare that the microscope discloses cancerous tissues in the expectorations; but Sir Morel Mackenzie still holds that the cancer is unproven, and continues more sanguine than the other attendants. Sir Morel Mackenzie has freely stated that the treatment of the German surgeons has retarded recovery.

A WEALTHY Eurasian gentleman in Madras is reported to be endeavouring to secure the co-operation of a few opulent natives to start an Agricultural Bank, with limited liability, for the Madras Presidency, in view to freeing the ryots of this part of India from falling into the hands of the sowcar. It is understood, however, that difficulties exist in the way of such an useful istitution being founded owing to the State refusing to accept the responsibility of collecting advances made, &c.

A MEMORIAL to Government, largely signed by leading Mahomedans, prays that a suitable mausoleum may be raised over the remains of Wajid Ali Shah, late King of Oudh. He sleeps at present in a small grave in an obscure corner of the Emambara, at Garden Reach. Such a place, the memorialists submit, can hardly serve as a suitable resting place of the last King of Oudh, and an honoured guest of the British Government. His ancestor's mausoleums in Delhi and Lucknow are renowned for their beauty. It is, therefore, desired that the adjacent land may be purchased for the purpose of raising a suitable mausoleum with adequate provisions for *mujlises*, alms, illuminations, *fatehas*, and all other religious ceremonies.

IT is suspected that a secret understanding exists between Germany and Spain to the effect that, in the event of the outbreak of a European war, no hindrance would be placed by Germany in the way of Spain, if the latter Power should occupy a portion of the Moorish territory, thus checkmating France in North Africa. Were Spain to form an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany, a movement of Spanish troops to the Pyrenees would be sufficient to engross the attention of a French army corps.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 17th March was 251, against 240 and 228 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 49. There were 74 deaths from cholera, against 35 and 52 in the two preceding weeks; the number is greater than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 67 and 12 respectively, against 82 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·2 per mille per annum, against 29·0, the mean of the last five years.

THE system of paying Government revenue demands by means of postal money-orders, which was introduced into some Districts of Bengal tentatively in 1886, and extended to all Lower Bengal for sums of not less than Rs. 50 last year, is extended from the 1st April by a Resolution in the *Calcutta Gazette* to all demands on account of land revenue. Zemindary, dak, road and public works cesses, besides other public demands, may be paid by postal money-orders at the option of payer, provided that the particulars given in accompaying letters are sufficient for the departments concerned.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1888.

THE TOWN HALL DEMONSTRATION.

IF all sections of the community, for political reasons, found it impossible to join in the demonstration held at the Town Hall on Thursday last in honor of Lord Dufferin, there can be no doubt that as a meeting of friends and admirers it was completely successful. Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Armenians attended in large numbers and the hall was well-filled throughout the proceedings. A number of European ladies for whom the front seats were reserved was also present. The meeting was opened by the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralala Sircar in his capacity of Sheriff of Calcutta, and the chair was taken by His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E., on the motion of His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad, which was seconded by His Highness the Maharajah of Dumraon.

At one time there was an idea in certain quarters either to oppose the Town Hall demonstration, or to hold a separate counter-demonstration at the same hour, in order to show that the demonstration in favour of Lord Dufferin in the way it was being held by the promoters of the movement was not universally approved. We are glad to learn that better counsels prevailed in the end, and both the ideas of opposing the demonstration or of holding a counter-demonstration were abandoned. It was rightly thought that if all incidents of Lord Dufferin's Indian career could not be equally approved of by certain sections of the community there were at least no sufficiently powerful positive reasons that would justify taking up such an attitude with regard to any demonstration that certain other sections of the community might think fit to hold in honor of the retiring Viceroy. We regret, however, to hear that the promoters of the Town Hall meeting were not equally wise. They apprehended opposition and took steps by which the public character of the meeting was taken away from it altogether. They took the unnecessary and objectionable precaution of guarding the doors of the Town Hall with the aid of a strong force of European constables, who deliberately excluded from the meeting a number of native gentlemen who were anxious to attend it. This naturally enraged them and they sent in a written protest to the Sheriff against the public character of the meeting, since they were unwarrantably excluded from it. The promoters of the meeting had every right to exclude them so long as the meeting was one of friends and admirers only, but could not in the face of this exclusion urge that the meeting was any thing like public, however well-attended it might be by representative men. We said from the beginning that it was a mistake to call the meeting a public one, when all sections of the community had not freely joined it, and it would certainly be a misnomer when some sections as a matter of fact have been deliberately excluded from it.

The disapproval of silence is the best disapproval that occasions like these warrant and demand. The Press is powerful enough to speak out and point to such a disapproval, and there needs no counter-demonstration to prove that all the responsible political bodies of the country, or all sections of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, do not share in the admiration of Lord Dufferin's friends, or do not approve of all his Lordship's acts as the responsible head of Government. We for one certainly think that the demonstration has been held a few months too soon and the time has not yet come for pronouncing a calm and sober verdict on the success or otherwise of his Lordship's administration. In the space of the few short months that his Lordship is yet to spend in this country, much may happen to change the current of public opinion, yea, to convert the staunchest opponents of his measures into firm and admiring friends. The action that Lord Dufferin's Government is likely to take, for example, on the report of the Public Service Commission, may commend his career to the Indian public in a manner in which no other action could possibly do. And we have it on the authority of one of the speakers of the evening, Mr. Pugh, that the "recommendations of the Commission had the approval not only of the Viceroy but of the Government at home." If that is so, and we have no reason to doubt why it should not be so, and if Lord Dufferin succeeds in giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission, his Lordship will have very abiding claims on the universal gratitude of the people which few will be loath or able to withhold from him.

Much as we are unwilling to enter into a detailed review of his Lordship's administration at the present moment, we cannot help remarking that serious misapprehension exists in some minds with regard to the merits and demerits of those of his Lordship's public acts that have been most condemned. The annexation of Burma and the imposition of the Income Tax will never find honest advocates and defenders, and we are sorry to find that in the farewell address adopted at the meeting reference to these subjects was made approvingly. It is too much for the promoters of the demonstration to expect that approving assent to these measures should be universally accorded by the people of India. It is certainly wrong of them to say in the name of the public that they approve of these measures of doubtful policy and expediency. But it would be as wrong to hold Lord Dufferin solely responsible for these measures and to condemn his administration as a whole because Burma was annexed, or because the Income Tax had to be re-imposed, when his Lordship happened to be the Viceroy of India. Why, the annexation of Burma must have been a foregone conclusion when the British representative was insulted at the Ava Court, and when the interest of the British merchant began to suffer. Lord Dufferin was but an instrument, perhaps a willing instrument, in the hands of those who wield the destinies of India in England, and who had chalked out and developed their plan of work and method of execution, probably when Lord Dufferin was earning his laurels in Canada, Cairo or Constantinople. Then again, the Burma war was not alone responsible for the serious disturbance in the financial equilibrium, the natural outcome of which was the imposition of the Income Tax. The frontiers had to be guarded, the Afghan delimitation started by Lord Ripon had to be completed, diminution in Opium revenue had to be made up for, the Exchange difficulty had to be combated, and the deficiency caused by Lord Ripon's abolition of the Import duties, stopping of Jail labour, and last but not the least, the remission of salt duty had to be made good. Burmese expenses which considerably overshot the mark, were no doubt powerful factors in the disturbance of equilibrium; and fresh taxation became necessary, simply for the reason that the complicated machinery of Government could not go on without a plentiful supply of grease in the shape of money, and Lord Dufferin's Irish manorial possessions could not be legitimately expected to supply the grease. His Lordship appointed the Finance Commission and made honest but unavailing efforts to cut down expenditure, unavailing because there was opposition and threat of inconvenience and unsafety on all sides. A Governor of human beings is but human himself, and it is too much to expect him to be perfect and free of all taints and failings. He has his failings; but who has not? We were led to expect that the Legislative Councils would be reformed during his administration, but why should we blame him for not reforming them by a stroke of his pen when we know for certain that there are powerful factors that must be taken into consideration before the reform could be accomplished. Why should we blame him for failing to make Technical Education take root in the country, when there is difference of opinion as to its merits in your own camp and when time and your own exertions must help in its growth. It would be ungenerous to question Lord Dufferin's good intentions throughout his Indian career, or to blame him for his inability to do what, perhaps no other man in his place could do. The requirements of the frontier left him very little time for works of internal reform,

and, we believe it will be admitted, that that time has not been wholly misspent. Diverse and conflicting interests had to be reconciled and protected. With daily diverging factors the task of an Indian Governor has become more and more trying. If we frame high standards of expectation of our own, it would be scarcely just to condemn the Governor who fails to come up to them. What Indian Viceroy was more distinguished for his genial social qualities, for his urbanity of temper and for his ready accessibility to all sections of the community? We could not commit a more fatal mistake than to make his Lordship's departure an unnecessary occasion of reviving race-animosities.

II.

The speakers of the evening included the following noblemen and gentlemen:—H. H. Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga; Mr. L. P. Pugh, Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, Mr. M. P. Gasper, the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, Mr. Amir Ali, Mr. R. D. Mehta, the Hon'ble R. Steel, Mr. H. W. Hallet, Prince Furruk Sha, Mr. J. G. Apcar, Mr. Manackji Rustomji, Mr. R. Allen, Raja Shiva Prasad and H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram. A strong and influential Committee including His Honor Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Comer Petheram was appointed to give effect to the resolutions, and two several addresses to Lord and Lady Dufferin were voted, as well as a statue to the Earl and a portrait to the Countess. The following is the text of the address to Lord Dufferin:—

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned, representing her Majesty's subjects in the province of Bengal, take this opportunity, the last on which we can approach you personally, to convey to you our sense of the services you have rendered to the Empire during your term of office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The list of your predecessors is long and illustrious. We cherish their fame as a proud possession, and a conspicuous place in this roll of great names will deservedly be yours! Your name was already famous before you set foot in India. In the Lebanon you had replaced anarchy and strife by freedom and peace. In Canada your personal popularity and conciliatory policy had strengthened the ties which bind that great Dominion to the mother-country, and your wise and enlightened administration had done much to develop the resources of the country. In your more recent diplomatic career at St. Petersburg, at Constantinople, and at Cairo, your conspicuous ability and devotion to public duty had enabled you to render important service to your country, and had strengthened your claims to the grateful respect of your fellow-subjects. With the high reputation gained by these achievements, you accepted the Viceroyalty of India, the most honourable and most important office under the Crown. Our expectations of your rule were fixed at a high standard, and we now congratulate you that, by your valuable services to India, you have exalted your great reputation and fitly crowned an illustrious career. With a grateful sense of these services, we recall some of them to your memory. When peace and war hung in the balance, and the issue was partly under the control of an ally, your prudent counsels preserved peace in Asia and averted war in Europe. By negotiations of extreme delicacy you secured in Central Asia a demarcation of territories, which, we trust, will prevent future misunderstandings. By resolute undertaking in the defence of the Indian Frontier you have guarded the land against possible enemies; and by strengthening the general sense of security you have prevented the recurrence of those panics which waste the resources of nations. When, after much reflection and deep regret, the Imperial Government decided that its relations with Upper Burma had become intolerable, when the vital interests of the Empire and the claims of humanity left no other course open but to annex a province, the difficulties and responsibilities of the situation devolved upon you. We now congratulate you that your measures have begun to bear fruit, and we confidently trust that ere long peace and prosperity will supplant lawlessness and ruin to the advantage of the inhabitants of the province, and to the credit of humanity at large. That these achievements rendered necessary great expenditure and additional taxation was unfortunately inevitable. But in your eyes the permanent interests of the Empire were paramount, and we recognise as an additional claim to our gratitude that, neither by the fear of temporary embarrassment nor by an outcry against unpopular taxation, have you been turned from your

course. The decrease in the opium revenue and the decline in the value of silver have added to the monetary difficulties of India, and the adoption of measures to restore financial equilibrium has been one of the most arduous of your duties. We gratefully recognise that this duty has been performed in the most impartial manner and with due regard to the interests of all classes. In the internal administration of the Empire we have to acknowledge your unceasing efforts to promote the good of the people. By the appointment of a Finance Committee, and by your support of its recommendations, you have made a strenuous endeavour to secure economy in administration. The Public Service Commission has given an opportunity for a full examination of the conditions under which indigenous agency may be more largely employed in the administration. You have inspired the fullest confidence in the Feudatory Princes and Chieftains of India, who have shown their appreciation of your policy by loyally placing, for the national defence, their resources at the disposal of the Imperial Government. In all the acts of your administration and in all your legislation we recognise the capable and far-seeing statesman. You have combined a firm adherence to the interests of the community with sympathy for every class, and your urbanity and accessibility have endeared you to all with whom you have come in contact. Your rule has been distinguished by the priceless blessings of internal quietude and rest. We trust you will receive with satisfaction our assurance that your name will be handed down to posterity in grateful and affectionate remembrance. And now in bidding your Excellency farewell we beg to express, on behalf of the inhabitants of Bengal, their warmest and sincerest wishes for your health, happiness, and fame.

Of the address and His Excellency the Viceroy's reply thereto we shall say more elsewhere. The address to the Countess of Dufferin was, of course, not debatable, not being political at all, and those that would withhold the address from her noble husband would not do so from herself. During her sojourn in India the relief of the sufferings of Indian womanhood has been her constant care, and the gratitude of the people to her is consequently over-flowing. The excellent social qualities of her noble husband are more marked in her if possible and she has shed a begnign influence wherever she has gone. It may, therefore, be safely said that all India heartily joins in the good wishes to her ladyship expressed in the address which runs as follows :

May it please Your Excellency—As in a few days you will be leaving Calcutta, and we may have no further opportunity of addressing you in person, we desire, as representatives of the Province of Bengal, to approach you with a loyal expression of our sorrow at your departure, and of our cordial recognition of the gracious courtesy with which the functions of your high station have been discharged. Ever since you first came among us you have displayed in many ways your interest in the welfare of the people of this country: in promoting education, in fostering art, in relieving poverty. You have shown us how it is possible to live up to the full meaning of the noble motto of the house of Dufferin. In whatever countries your future lot may be cast, we trust that you will retain a kindly recollection of India, and that the years which you have spent here will leave in your memory as pleasant reminiscences as they have bequeathed to us. The wife of the first Viceroy of India, to whom we owe the Canning Home, has earned our grateful remembrance by her efforts on behalf of the sick and suffering: but it was reserved for you to found an institution of a wider scope and with a still more benevolent purpose. The project of bringing medical aid to the homes of Indian women by the agency of qualified practitioners of their own sex was a noble aim, but one of the difficulties of which might well have seemed almost insuperable. Now that those difficulties have been overcome, and the Fund which bears your name has struck its roots deep and extended its branches throughout the length and breadth of the land, we recognise with equal admiration the philanthropy which prompted the scheme, and the energy and judgment which have successfully established it on a permanent basis. That you may be spared those troubles which are the common lot of humanity is our earnest hope; but, if such trials should befal you hereafter, it may console and strengthen you to know that in the distant land which you once graced with your presence, your name is remembered with a gratitude and devotion which no time or absence can impair; and your own burden may be lightened by the thought of how much you have done to lighten the burdens of others. From the urban and rural homes of Bengal, wherever suffering is allayed or disease combated by the agents whom your benevolence has set to work, one united voice will bear witness to the good you have wrought, one united prayer will arise for your happiness and welfare. In bidding you farewell we feel that in your departure Bengal loses a freind and benefactress whose memory will ever be enshrined in our hearts, and whom our children's children will be taught to honor as the Woman whose generous sympathy alleviated the sorrows and brightened the lives of the women of India.

The key-note of the evening's proceedings was struck by the Sheriff, the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralala Sircar, who opened the meeting with a short, graceful and appropriate speech, in the course of which he said :—

"The meeting had before them in one sense a very delicate task ; but rightly interpreted that task becomes, in my humble unsophisticated judgment, a plain obvious duty. They had met there to do honor to a Viceroy, whose antecedents, in the various capacities in which he served his sovereign, were characterised by all that is liberal and by the most generous sympathies for the weak and the helpless, a Viceroy who owns a heart full of the warmest human feelings, a Viceroy who was blessed with and guided by a consort, who was indeed a help and companion meet, a lady whose heart, we all know, throbs unceasingly, for suffering humanity.

The President of the Meeting in opening the proceedings, spoke as follows :

His Excellency came to India at a peculiarly trying period, and found it necessary to carry out certain measures, and introduce others which were at the time not universally popular, and it became the speaker's duty to oppose one of those measures. But this did not in the last degree interfere with the kindly and generous feeling which his Excellency showed him, and in fact, the spirit which the Viceroy displayed in this respect was that of giving his opponents fair play. As regarded his foreign policy, and more especially the defence of the frontiers, independent Princes like the Nizam had come forward with offers to assist the Government, and this showed what they and their people thought of their present Viceroy. This feeling, moreover, was not a one-sided one. If these Princes had shown their trust, his Excellency had shown that he had trusted them, and in one notable instance had restored a strong fortress to a Prince whose predecessors had enjoyed its possession. Here was the case of a Prince who had shown his loyalty, and who had been rewarded. These were acts which were appreciated, and which called forth the respect and admiration of all. Among the internal reforms was the appointment of the Finance Commission and the Public Service Commission, the latter of which would enable the peple of this country, in a short time, to have greater share in the administration of their country than they had hitherto had. It might be that, in the short time his Excellency had been in India, he had not been able to carry out all he intended, and in the Government of a great Empire like that of India there might be some differences of opinion on almost every conceiveable point of Imperial administration, but if for nothing else, it was marked, no one would forget, that it was owing to Lady Dufferin's noble scheme for affording female medical aid to women that thousands of lives had been saved which otherwise, from the customs of the country, would have been sacrificed.

We regret, to notice that all the speakers who addressed themselves to the several resolutions were not equally happy and discreet. Much was said that had better been left unsaid and which we do not care to recall. It is not wise to fan the dying embers of race-antagonism, or to advert bitterly to the opposition of those who for honest reasons of their own were unable to share in the demonstration held by Lord Dufferin's friends and admirers. Honest opposition rarely proceeds from "professional politicians whose business is agitation" or from "disappointed men."

Maharaja Narendrakrishna Bahadur happily accounted for the unavoidable partial failures of Indian Viceroys as a rule, when he said :

It takes two years out of the five allotted to a Viceroy to master the details of Indian administration, and when he has done so he suddenly quits the country, to the regret of all classes of the people, depriving them of the benefits of his matured experience.

The Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee gave expression to his own warm feelings for the Viceroy when he said : "It is a conviction common to all who have come in contact with Lord Dufferin, that, rich though this city is in memorial statues of victorious soldiers and successful administrators, there is, perhaps, not one which for a long time to come people will pause to look at with greater pleasure than the statue of one of the most respected, certainly the most affectionately esteemed, Viceroy India has ever known."

We cannot make room for any more extracts from the many and long speeches delivered on the occasion. Those that we have given amply show the tenor of all. The best side of the picture has been presented in its best light, and public sympathy goes so far. But the case naturally becomes quite the reverse when speakers in their zeal go far enough to categorically defend the Burma war and the Income tax. They would have acted wisely in taking care to avoid all debatable points.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES.

THE address voted to the Viceroy at the Town Hall on Thursday was presented to His Excellency at the same place on the following evening in grand style.

The text of the address will be found in another column. We regret, we repeat, that the promoters of the movement should have introduced in the Address debatable points such as the annexation of Burma and the imposition of the Income tax. To say that these among others constitute his Lordship's claims on the gratitude of the people is to do violence to ordinary instincts of humanity. To have deprived free people of their liberty and independence for the supposed failings of their ruler is what no free and civilized people can honestly approve of. And to say that repeated impositions of odious taxes are acceptable to the people taxed is to utterly misrepresent facts. None felt the absurdity of praise of this doubtful order more than his Lordship himself and in his reply he almost said as much. Regarding the topic of taxation his Excellency observed :

I approach the next topic to which you have alluded with great reluctance, notwithstanding the gracious language in which you have been pleased to clothe your reference. How can the head of any Government reflect otherwise than with pain and regret on the hard fate which has compelled him on two repeated occasions to add to the burdens of the people ? That after this he should be regarded with tolerance and equanimity would itself argue great generosity of nature in those to whom he has dealt such hard measure; but the fact of their so candidly recognizing the necessity of these unpopular expedients, which, in the case of the Income-Tax so immediately affects our industrious classes and the Civil Service, is indeed to pour coals of fire on his head.

The reply was a masterly effort worthy of the eminent statesman from whom it came, at a complete vindication of his Indian administration. No reference was made to the allusion in the address of his Lordship's distinguished foreign diplomotic services. All the Indian topics, however which were alluded to were considered in detail, and His Lordship directly plunged into his subject. He held that one situated as an Indian Viceroy must not care much for personal popularity. His Lordship observed :

A Viceroy is so continually engaged every hour of the day in labours requiring all his energy and attention, problem after problem presses so uninterruptedly upon his consideration, that he has not even breathing time to ask himself whether he is satisfying the expectations of his friends, or the reverse. Nay, more, the issues with which he is confronted are so vast and far-reaching, affecting as they do the destinies of millions and millions of men, that his own puny individuality and personal interests sink into insignificance in the presence of these mighty multitudes for whose welfare he is responsible. And it is very fortunate that this should be the case, for I cannot conceive a greater danger to India than that a man, in assuming this great office, should be pre-occupied with such trivial considerations as his fame or popularity. His duty is to efface himself as much as possible, and to forget his own identity in his devotion to those absorbing duties with which he is entrusted. It is in accordance with this golden rule that my illustrious predecessors have invariably lived and laboured, and it is the same spirit of self-abnegation and unostentatious devotion to duty irrespective of recognition or reward, that has char-ac-

terised the successive generations of those public servants of all ranks, who, at the sacrifice of ease, health, and even life itself, have built up the India of to day—the loyal, contented, and prosperous India of Queen Victoria.

His Lordship gave a hint as much as to say that for complications on the Afghan frontier he must not be held responsible. His Excellency said :

It must also be remembered that a great deal of the harvest reaped in one Viceroyalty is the fruit of the seed sown and the labours inagurated in the preceding reign, and I gladly acknowledge that much of the policy of the existing Indian Government which has met with cordial acceptance, both here and at home, received its original impulse from my predecessor, with whom, as is well known, originated the demarkation of the northern frontier of Afghanistan. The settlement finally arrived at, though some people make light of it, is in my eyes a most valuable diplomatic achievement, and I venture to think that our policy as a whole in that region has been successful. The fixing of the confines of India proper at the Amran Range has placed us in possession of an advanced military position of almost impregnable strength, and my interview with the Amir, not only prevented a war which certainly would have broken out between England and Russia in connexion with the Panjdeh affair, had he not been in my camp when that sinister event occurred, but by the knowledge it gave me of his character, wishes and motives of thought, and by the mutual good feeling which was then established, it has enabled me to secure his assent to the Russo-Afghan settlement, and to deal with many other delicate questions which have since risen between us in a manner to increase and corroborate his confidence in the friendship and good faith of the English Government.

The unhappy allusion in the address about the annexation of Burma afforded His Lordship an opportunity of vindicating the Burmese policy of the Government of India :

War, of course, is always a hateful and evil thing ; no one detests the very thought of war more heartily than myself. Again annexation, the increase of our territories, and consequently of our reponsibilities is confessedly undesirable ; yet I never had a clearer conviction of anything in my life than as to the necessity, under the then existing circumstances, of extending our control over the whole of the Irrawady valley. What was Burmah ? It was neither a Government nor a Kingdom. There was no central authority. Even after massacring most of his relatives and kindred, the King did not dare to leave the precincts of his palace. His whole territory was the theatre of anarchy and lawlessness. One half of the population lived by plundering the other half. The local Chiefs were cruel and rapacious brigands, extorting money from the helpless villagers at the point of the sword. A Chinese horde had a short time previously taken possession of one of Burmah's most important northern towns, and the Government of Mandalay had embarked upon a line of diplomacy which would have infallibly brought us into hostile collision with a great European Power. English merchants who had sunk large sums on the express invitation of the Burmese Government in developing the resources of the country, were treated with the greatest injustice, and the temperate remonstrances of the Government of India on their behalf were replied to with insolence and contempt ; while the total disintegration of all civil society in Upper Burmah was exercising a most pernicious and baneful influence on the peace and prosperity of our own Province. In these circumstances, something had to be done, and if only the moderate and benevolent terms of the Indian Government had been accepted the tottering Court of Ava might have been kept upon the legs a little longer, though under no conceivable circumstances could the catastrophe have been very long delayed. As it was, our proposals were met with a declaration of war, and Upper Burmah became a province of the British Empire. I am well aware that this result has not been regarded with great satisfaction by some of our native fellow subjects. On the one hand they could hardly be expected, to look at the question from the Imperial standpoint, while, on the other, they naturally dreaded the expense inevitably attending conquest; but it is evident, even taking the most restricted view of the matter, that India was bound, after drawing for several years a surplus revenue of a million a year from Lower Burmah, to come to the assistance of the Province when it had become so obviously necessary to provide for its protection. Nor do I think that any apprehension need be entertained as to the ultimate financial effect of what we have done. At first, of course, there must be a great deal of expenditure on Courts of Justice, Barracks, Jails, and the other appliances of civilization, but the more we know about the country, the more extensive and the richer seem to be its resources, and the more certain it is that, in the course of some years, it will become an even more prolific contributor to the Indian Exchequer than Lower Burmah. In any event, the verdict of History, I am sure, will pronounce that the establishing in that unfortunate country order, security, peace, and justice, in the place of anarchy, rapine, torture, and murder, and by replacing the late King's helpless and hopeless administration by the temperate and benign Rule of Queen Victoria, we have reached a consummation as beneficent as it was unavoidable.

The annexation has been condemned alike in India and England, and the defence of a policy of unjustifiable aggresion must at best be weak. It will be little consolation to the ground-down Indian tax-payer, we are afraid, that he should have constantly to pay his "little premia" in the vague and shadowy hope that in the distant future his burden may just be lessened when the new "concerns" of the Government began to yield handsome dividends. The report of the Financial Commission will shortly be published, said his Lordship, and that of the Service Commission taken into consideration ere long. But his Lordship took care to avoid anything that might have the remotest resemblance to a declaration of policy. To our minds the claims of his Lordship to the gratitude of the Indian people will be determined more by the action that his Lordship's Government think fit to take upon these reports than by the annexation of Burma or the imposition of the Income Tax. With reference to the loyal offers of the native Feudatories his Excellency said :

Leaving, however, these two important topics, I turn even with greater pleasure to your allusions to the noble spirit which has been recently displayed by the Feudatory Princes and Chieftains of India. Most heartily do I agree with you in all that you have said in their regard, for certainly a finer example of patriotism and loyalty has seldom been witnessed than that displayed by these august personages. The Nizam, the Gaekwar, Holkar, the Maharajah of Cashmere, the martial Chiefs of Rajputana and of the Punjab—one and all, with an enthusiasm and a spontaneity without parallel, have not merely made offers of large sums of money, but have placed their persons, their swords, and all the resources of their States at the disposal of Her Most Gracious Majesty. What more signal justification could we have of that equitable spirit which has recognized the fidelity and worth of those Princes, and of that sound policy which has made their power and dignity an integral part of the Imperial system. Most of them are my personal friends, and though here and there may be a Ruler less appreciative than his fellows of the responsibilities imposed upon him by his great position, without flattery I can say that both as regards their private characters, their sense of duty, their desire to benefit their subjects, and their friendly feelings towards the British Government, there is every cause for satisfaction. And I can assure them that the British Government desires no better than that they should administer their several States in accordance with their own lights, untrammelled by undue interference, and along whatever lines are most natural to the habits and customs of their people. Above all things I hope it will be remembered both by them and by the Indian people at large that if here and there the Government has had to make its influence felt at a Native Court, so exceptional a procedure has only been adopted in the last resort, most unwillingly, and in the interests of the Chief himself and of the people for whose welfare he is responsible.

His Lordship's parting advice to those engaged in the work of bettering the political condition of their country by constitutional means will, we are sure, be taken in good spirit. But there was a covert allusion to the abuse of the freedom of the press and right of public speech and to the bloody events of the Sepoy War, which we are afraid was not quite happy. Journalists and public men, in this country, whose uncongenial duty it is to play the constant role of opposition must have due allowances made to them for the difficulty of circumstances under which they have to work. Mistaken views of men and things may now and then be quite possible, and pardonable, too, we venture to think. But we beg to assure his Lordship that the ring of sincerity which his Lordship justly sets so high a value upon will never be absent from their utterances if their judges are a little more charitably inclined than they happen to be. As for setting race against race the Government may not be guilty of deliberate intention to do so. It is, however, at the same time impossible to conceal from ourselves the fact that its acts have occasionally a covert tendency to bring about baneful results. For his Lordship's concluding promise to watch steadily over the interests of this country, in whatever capacity he may be in future employed we are very deeply grateful indeed. His Lordship was good enough to say :

It only remains for me again to assure you from the very bottom of my heart that I have been deeply touched by this proof of your good-will and generous appreciation. I shall never forget my friends in this country. It will always be my earnest endeavour, if I ever again take part in public life in England, to further the interests of my Indian fellow-subjects, and to consider in a sympathetic and liberal spirit whatever demands they may prefer. The English Empire in India is, indeed, a marvel of the world ; and encouraged by your approbation I hope to carry home with me the conviction that in the opinion of my Anglo-Indian countrymen, and of my Indian fellow-subjects, I have done nothing during the four years of my anxious rule to shake its stability, to dim the glory of its majesty, or to tarnish that reputation for humanity, justice, and truth which is its crowning and most precious attribute.

Her Excellency the Countess' reply to the address presented to her was touching as it was graceful. Her ladyship replied in person and said :

It is indeed difficult for me to express my very deep sense of the kindness I am receiving at your hands. Your over-appreciation of the little I have been able to do here, makes me feel painfully how much more I might have done, and this regretful thought is the only one which, when I leave this country, can in any way mar the pleasant recollections of the years I have spent here, of the exceeding kindness and consideration I have experienced on all sides.

I am grateful too for the expressions you use with regard to the project for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The success of that movement I have most deeply at heart, and I should resign the conduct of its affairs with very great regret, had I any misgivings as to the permanent character of the work. I have none. From the first moment that I undertook to organize this Association, I have received the most valuable and the most cordial help from persons of all classes and conditions, and from every part of the country, I have found that when from time to time Presidents, or Secretaries, or Members of Committees have been forced to abandon the work others have been found to take it up, and in no single instance has the Association had the smallest difficulty in finding earnest, capable workers to carry out its objects.

Moreover, these Committees have been constituted in a great variety of ways, but whether their Members have been drawn from different nationalities, whether they have been European or Native, whether the Secretaries have been men or women, English or Indian, in whatever form, in fact, the experiment of forming such Committees has been tried, the result has in every case been equally and perfectly successful.

With its organization established ; with Committees such as these at work all over the country ; with local bodies daily waking up to their respectable, if not quite an adequate, Endowment Fund in its possession favoured by the friendly countenance and approval of the Government ; with all these advantages and securities on its side, the Association surely cannot fail to prosper, and I appeal with confidence to the people of India, and especially to the Municipal Councils of this great country, to take up earnestly, and to support liberally, a movement which, with God's blessing upon it, will, I trust, bring an increase of health and happiness to countless Indian households.

I thank you with all my heart for your friendly words and for your good wishes. I shall never forget this day, and shall ever retain feelings of the warmest interest and affection for the people of Calcutta, whose kindness to me during the three past years has culminated to-night.

No controversial political matter rages round Her Ladyship's benevolent acts, and all India fervently joins in the good wishes embodied in the address. Her mission in India has been one of succour and relief to suffering humanity and on the eve of her departure from this country, all India blesses her from the bottom of her heart.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Queen has started for the continent.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will leave Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 29th March at 9 A. M. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and staff, members of his Excellency's Council, General officer commanding the presidency District and staff, the principal Civil and Military officers and other gentlemen have been directed to attend on the grand staircase at Government House on the occasion. The Chairman of the Corporation and Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah have been ordered to attend at the Howrah Railway station on the departure of his Excellency's special train at 9. 33 A. M., Calcutta time.

A DEPUTATION from the Central National Mahomedan Association waited on His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin on Saturday morning at 11 A.M. to present a farewell address to their Excellencies. The Viceroy, in course of his reply to the Address, said that "the guiding principle of English rule has always been to administer the affairs of the Empire with absolute impartiality in the presence of the diverse religions and nationalities of which it is composed; and in order that this may be effectually accomplished, it is its duty to see that each denomination obtains a fair start, and that the conditions upon which they enter on the contests of life are equalized and fairly adjusted. The Mahomedans of India may consequently rest assured that the Government will always view with the utmost sympathy and approval their endeavours to remove the peculiar impediments which hamper their efforts, especially when those impediments result from a conscientious adherence to the behests of their religion."

HER EXCELLENCY the Countess of Dufferin honored Sir Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I., by a visit at his new palace at Pathuriaghata on Tuesday. The Countess was received by the Maharaja and remained with the ladies of the house for over an hour.

MR. F. W. Peacock left Howrah by Wednesday's mail. There was a large gathering of native and European gentlemen at the platform to wish him god-speed. He was visibly moved by the scene of leave-taking and cordially shook hands with all present.

SIR Comer Petheram unveiled the portrait of Sir Richard Garth at the High Court, on Monday, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering consisting of Judges, Vakils, Barristers, Attorneys and others. The Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji in a neat little speech asked Sir Comer to perform the ceremony. The portrait is pronounced to be an excellent likeness and has been placed in the Court-room of the First Bench.

OUR expectation that the Sikim expedition would after all be avoided has not been realized. Colonel Graham's column has made an advance and has already had several brushes with Thibetans who mean to show some fight. Several stockades on the way have been taken and the Thibetans in their charge took flight in all cases after they had lost several in slain and wounded. The loss on the British side has been but slight. The Lingtu fort was captured on Wednesday at 1-30, and was taken without firing a shot, as it had been abandoned by the Thibetans. Colonel Graham sent on some men next morning to Guatong *en route* to the Jelapla pass. The way is bad and snow and mists are considerably retarding progress.

THE various local administrations are now considering the Report of the Public Service Commission. As soon as their decisions have been received the Government of India will take the Report in hand. Much of the success of Lord Dufferin's administration will naturally depend upon the action that His Excellency's Government takes upon the Report of the Commission.

WE offer our cordial congratulations to Mr. K. M. Chatterjee on his appointment to the fourth Judgeship of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

DR. MACLEOD has been elected President of the Faculty of Medicine of the Calcutta University for the present year, and Dr. Surya Kumar Sarvadhikari its second representative in the Syndicate.

WE are much pleased to find that Mr. R. D. Mehta has been appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta in the place of Mr. Cruickshank. Mr. Mehta well deserves the honor.

MR PEARSON has been appointed to act in place of Mr. J. C. MacGregor as Receiver of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. A. B. Miller, the Official Assignee of the Court, acts as special correspondent of the *Times* during Mr. MacGregor's absence.

THE Budget will be published this morning. The Government has thus not thought proper to accede to the reasonable public demand that it should be discussed in Council. The debate on the Petroleum Bill was supposed to answer the purpose.

THE dismissal of Dewan Luchmun Dass from the Kashmir Durbar has been accomplished. Prince Amar Sing has been appointed Prime Minister instead. The Prince is popular at court and enjoys the confidence of the British residency. Kashmir affairs should, therefore, prosper under him. The rumour circulated by the Lahore paper that Lord Dufferin's approaching visit to Kashmir is in some way connected with the probable annexation of the State has, of course, no foundation.

A VERY successful garden-party was given by the Hon'ble Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee at the Public Library at Utterpara in honor of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin on Saturday last. Two steamers conveyed the guests to and from the Mayo Hospital Ghat, and the *elite* of the Calcutta community were present on the occasion. The Hon'ble Raja and his venerable father showed every attention to their guests, and every one was well satisfied by the reception accorded to him. His Excellency crossed over to Barrackpore instead of returning to town.

THE Uttarpara Municipality presented the following Address to His Excellency the Viceroy at Uttarpara on Saturday last:

We, the Municipal Corporation of Uttarpara, crave leave to tender Your Excellency our respectful welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this town.

Under the beneficent rule of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, a paternal Government, aided by private munificence, has secured to this town many of the benefits of civilised life—an efficiently conducted College and School, a Charitable Dispensary, a Free Circulating Library, and a Municipal Autonomy, one of the oldest in Bengal. To so favoured a community, which cherishes the memories of bygone years when Uttarpara was honoured with visits by the immortal heroes of Waterloo and Bhurtpur, and, later on by Lord, then Sir John, Lawrence, it is a matter of no small pride to be able to associate with those deathless names, the name of one whose abilities as a Statesman and success as a ruler have marked an era in the history of Canada, Egypt, and last not least, the Indian Dominions of Her Imperial Majesty.

Your Excellency assumed the reins of Government at a time when India was threatened with danger from without and difficulties within. The measures which Your Excellency has adopted to make the Afghan frontier impregnable to foreign attack have given the country a sense of security which it has not for a long time enjoyed; while your just, vigorous and impartial administration of the internal affairs of the country has resulted in increased prosperity of the people, a kindlier feeling between the races, and a greater development of the material resources of the country than heretofore.

We cannot be too grateful to Your Excellency for the desire which Your Excellency expressed soon after the assumption of the Viceroyalty of India to place the finances of the country on a satisfactory footing and for the warm sympathy which Your Excellency has evinced with the political aspirations of the people. The appointment of the Finance and the Public Service Commissions has led to inquiries, which we confidently hope, will result in substantial good to the country.

We deeply regret that, in this address of welcome, it becomes our painful duty to bid you farewell. Unfortunately for the country Your Excellency has been led to lay down your exalted office before the expiration of the full term.

In bidding Your Excellency farewell we earnestly pray to the Giver of all good to vouchsafe to Your Excellency, Your Excellency's Illustrious Consort and children health, long life, peace and happiness.

His Excellency said in reply:

Gentlemen,—I beg to return you my best thanks for your friendly welcome, as well as for the address you have presented to me. I recognise with pleasure that you take a proper pride in the town with which you are connected. Local patriotism is as desirable and useful a sentiment as the same feeling when applied to a country at large, for it frequently leads the members of the community not merely to take a pride in every thing that concerns the prosperity of their native place, but also induces them to endow it with institutions similar to those which you have enumerated. It is quite true that during the last four years the Government of India has had many difficulties to contend with, both as regards its external relations, its internal development and its financial condition, but I am glad to learn that the various circumstances which have arisen out of this state of affairs have, in your opinion, been satisfactorily dealt with by my administration. I am indeed sorry to bid you good-bye, for I have always regarded you as my neighbours, and have frequently had occasion to admire those marks of prosperity and improvement which characterize this locality, as I passed up and down the beautiful banks of the Hooghly on my way to and from Barrackpore.

THE following Address was presented by the ladies of Uttarpara to Her Excellency Lady Dufferin on Saturday last:

We the undersigned ladies of this town, beg to approach to Your Excellency with our humble offer of a hearty respectful welcome and to express our sense of the high honor conferred upon us by this visit.

We are grateful for this opportunity of expressing in the presence of Your Excellency our heartfelt thanks for the great boon which you have conferred upon us by the establishment of the National Indian Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. Our feelings in this matter are shared in by thousands upon thousands of our sisters throughout the length and breadth of the land, and of this we are assured by many signs which are not likely to come under the observation of the outside world.

In the neighbourhood of Calcutta as well as in other parts of Bengal, the reliance upon domestic resources, in the treatment of our sex, has gradually given way before the spread of European science, but it was left to Your Excellency to feel the necessity for some adequate provision for the treatment of native women, high and low, in sickness and in suffering, and to establish an Association on a permanent footing which would secure the blessings of medical science to every part of India.

We are aware that Your Excellency has devoted much time and labour and kindly thought to the formation of this grand Association, and in view of your arduous labours and personal sacrifices in connection with this object we feel bound to you by ties of deep affection and gratitude. We can assure Your Excellency that you will ever hold a place in our hearts, associated with the cherished heroines of our land, those types all that is best and brightest in our history.

On Your Excellency's retirement from India, we feel sure that among the reminiscences of your distinguished career, not the least pleasing will be the memory of the good you have done to millions of your poor and helpless sisters in India; and we earnestly pray that Your Excellency, your Illustrious Consort, and your children will enjoy long life, health and prosperity.

Her Excellency said in reply:

My friends:—I thank you sincerely for the warm welcome you have given me, and for the kind words you have addressed to me, I am especially grateful for the expressions of your sympathy and interest in the aims of the National Association. Your countrymen have come forward generously and effectively to establish this work, and the hearty, though unseen co-operation of the women of India, can do much to insure its universal success. It is doubtless difficult for you who have not yet profited by those remedies and alleviations to which women of other countries are accustomed, to understand that you often have to suffer unnecessary pain; that many lives are lost through ignorant treatment, and that much ill-health is entailed upon yourselves and upon your children by the employment of unskilled practitioners, or by the absence of all medical aid But if once you realise these facts, I feel sure you will use the influence you possess in your own homes to advance the work of an Association which is endeavouring to bring these remedies and this relief into your households. I would appeal to you also on behalf of those Indian women who undertake the study of medicine as a profession. I ask you to give them your sympathy and your support, and wherever it may be needed your protection. They have no light task before them; they have much to learn, much to bear, many prejudices to overcome, many cherished customs to give up, and they will need all the encouragement and all the respect their country women can give them to carry them through their arduous duties. I thank you again for your kind reception and for giving me this opportunity of meeting you. I trust that health and happiness and every blessing may attend you and I can assure you that wherever I may go, no subject will ever interest me more deeply than that of the welfare of the women of India.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor distributed prizes to the meritorious pupils of the Ripon College on Saturday last. At the conclusion of the distribution, he said that "it had given him pleasure for more reasons than one, but mainly because this institution was one which, started by private enterpise, had succeeded, with-

out coming to Government for aid in any shape, in raising it to an equal position both in the number of its pupils and in the proficiency of its teachings, and thereby had taken a very powerful step towards the solution of the difficult problem of providing for the higher education in the future; but even since the famous despatch of Sir Charles Wood, six and thirty years ago, it had never been lost sight of that the ultimate aim and object of the Government policy in regard to the high education was that the action of the educational department should pave the way for private enterprise. For a long time it looked like a dream, but the time had now come when the prophecy of Sir Charles Wood was fulfilling itself; when the problem was being solved not by any forced action on the part of Government, but simply by the ordinary work of the law of supply and demand, a demand which Government on doubt in the first instance created, but that demand soon rose to a figure which it became impossible for Government agency to supply. Then as the demand rose, so it became apparent that the public was supplying its own demand, which was equal to the occasion; and now it was the fact not only here, but elsewhere that colleges without aid from Government and from missionary bodies were competing successfully, and would tend ultimately to drive out of the field the colleges supported and maintained by Government. Turning to the annual report the speaker was glad to see that the school was in a prosperous condition, both with regard to its finances and in the number of its pupils, and he congratulated the proprieter, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, on its success."

AN interesting discussion took place at last Friday's sitting of the Legislative Council on Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji's motion that the provisions of the Imprisonment for Debts Bill should not be made applicable to rent-suits. The mover made out, we think, a very strong case in support of his motion. He explained that revenue and rent-demands radically differed from other debts, that different local Governments and Administrations have reserved to themselves special procedures for the recovery of revenue-demands, that in several provinces landholders are allowed by local laws to recover their rents under procedures independent of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that the effect of the Bill under consideration would be that whereas Government and the landholders in most other provinces will continue to recover their rents under their local laws, which will not be affected by the Bill, the landholders of Bengal and Behar would be deprived of a procedure which has not acted harshly upon the ryots, and which is necessary for the purpose of imposing a check upon improvident debtors. The proposed change, the Hon'ble mover further contended, would be tampering with the Bengal Tenancy Act so soon after it has been passed without waiting to see the result of its operation. He was opposed by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Aitchison, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Quinton, Halliday and Ameer Hossein. The motion, we need hardly say, was negatived. We should have had little to complain of if the provisions of the new measure had been made applicable to Government and to private judgment-debtors in all parts of the country. It seems to us that for the dominant power in the country to take for itself a special procedure to recover its revenue-demands and to take away rights from those who have to meet those revenue demands is hardly defensible on any ground of imperial policy.

THE Calcutta Volunteers mustered strong on Saturday before last to receive their prizes at the hands of Lady Dufferin. Lord Dufferin was present on the occasion, and made a farewell speech that was heartily cheered. As a token of the esteem of Corps, the Countess consented to receive a bracelet which was fastened on her arm by the daughter of Colonel Chatterton commanding the regiment.

THE members of the newly started Swimming Bath are to be congratulated on the energy with which they are carrying on operations. They have already 360 members on their roll, besides several lady-members for whom certain days are set apart. The organised Swimming match on Saturday last was a successful one. There were diving and other matches besides.

THE anniversary meeting of the Concord club was held at the club premises on Monday last. Sir Charles Aitchison presided and delivered an excellent address. Babus Pratap Chandra Mazumdar and Kali Charan Bannerjee also addressed the meeting.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid, and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body, when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and adminstered as it is an Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consigness on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 21, 1888.

GENERAL,—Babu Atal Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Balasore, vice Babu Kalipado Mukerji, transferred.

Mr T Inglis, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dumka, South Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th proximo.

Babu Kally Kumar Roy Chowdhry, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jhenida, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr N S Alexander, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 26th April 1888.

Mr E V Westmacott, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, on deputation, is appointed to act as Commissioner, Burdwan Division, during the absence, on special leave of Mr N S Alexander, or until further orders.

Babu Parbati Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Collector 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the first April 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Prokash Chunder Roy, Special Excise Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for one month and a half, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant, or such subsequent date as the Excise Settlements are concluded.

Mr H F Mathews, C S reported his departure from India on furlough on the 17th ultimo.

Mr J Taylor is appointed on probation for six months to be Tehsildar of the Khondmals, vice Babu Haradhun Ghose, deceased.

Mr Taylor is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Mr J S Davidson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, is transferred temporarily to Khurda, in the District of Puri, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr F M Raine, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Cuttack, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jajpore Sub-Division of that District, with effect from the 23th February 1888.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nudden, is transfer to the sudder station of the District of Jessore.

In modification of the order of the 14th January last, the late Babu Atal Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, was on leave, under section 130 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st to the 13th July 1887, both days inclusive.

Mr W R Bright, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Champarun, acted as Magistrate and Collector of that District from the 2nd to the 5th instant, both days inclusive.

Mr H S Beadon, Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd proximo.

Mr C W Bolton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furridpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Durbhunga, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H S Beadon, or until further orders.

Mr B De, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave, under section 78 3 of the Civil Leave Code, up to the 5th proximo, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 24th January last.

Mr De is appointed to act until further orders as Magistrate of Furridpore.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loyd, commanding the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Abdul Ghuffar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for four months, under section 128 and 141 of the Civil Leave Code, in extention of the leave granted to him under the order of the 16th January last.

Mr L P Shirres Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is allowed special leave for six months, under Section 61 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th May 1888.

Mr J F Stevens, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr T D Smith, resigned.

Babu Sant Prosad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chumparun, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

The services of Babu Shamadhub Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Hughly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

Surgeon D Prain, Curator of the Harbarium, botanic gardens, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major G King or until further orders.

Advertisements.

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NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.

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Calcutta 26th February 1885

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the known remedie without any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "SONAJARA." My urine has acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of suger is now to be found. I can therefore fully bear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy.

BENOY KRISHNA DUTTA L M.S.

Calcuttr 15th May 1885.

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I have seen cases of incipient Phithises cured by it. It cures every sort of fever, it cures diabetes, Dysentry and Uterine doseases and ultimetly it mends the monthly courses and thereby it materialy assists in prolucing conception, and besides it cures the bad effects of mercury and of Syphilis. One who has read the Barnets, gold as a remedy on diseases will be fully convinced of its efficacy as an almost Universal Medicine in all the diseases to which the hunan frame is subject. It cures impotency and increases longevity, it is a slow but sure and healthy stimulant to the Viso Mortor nerves and therefore it gives vigour and vitality to every organ of the body. These facts can be proved by the innumerable cases which Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta and his ancestors had treated during the last 80 years.

RAI BAM NARAIN DASS BAHADUR.

Late professor Surgery V. Class of the Calcutta, Medical College and Sealdah Medical School &c. &c.

I do hereby certify that Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta has completely cured my eldest son from Phithisis with Hectic fever within a short time when all other treatments failed.

BANEY MADHUB MITTER.

Head Clerk I. G. Dockyeard Kidderpur.

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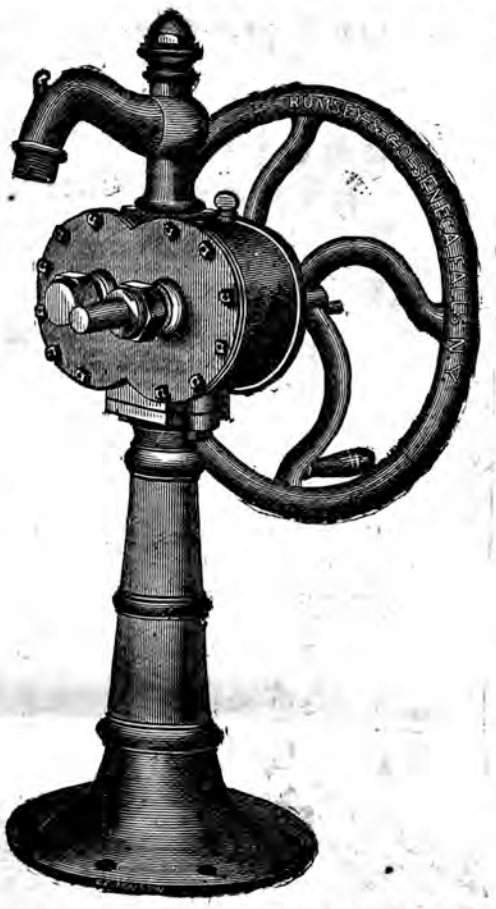

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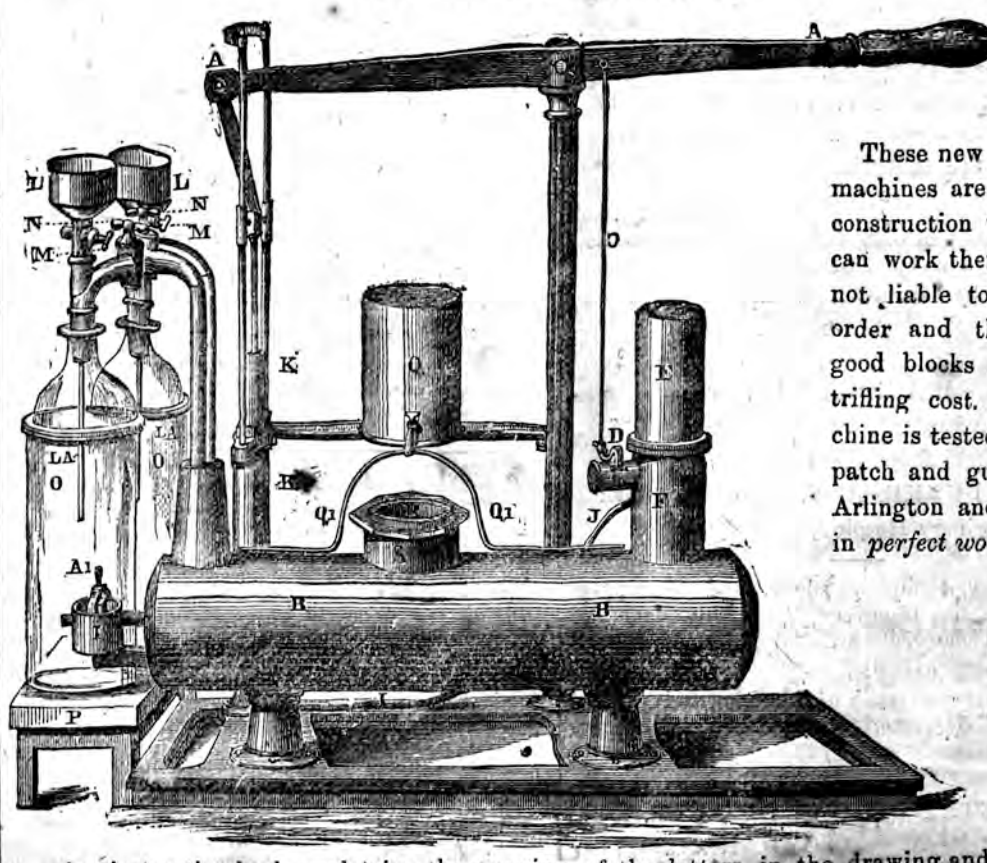

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